## THE DATRYMEN.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. FIRST DAY'S PROCREDINGS - ORGANIZATION AND PRELIMINARIES-PRESIDENT'S AD DRESS-SPEECH OF MR. X. A. WILLARD, OF MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER.

At the first coming together at Masonie Hall Wednesday morning, there were present not less than 200 persons, consisting of men practically interested in the manufacture, handling and marketing of butter and eggs, from all parts of the United States. The assembly consisted of as fine looking a body of men as ever assemble on any occasion At 9% o'e ock the convention was called to order by the president of the association, Mr. Daniel W. Dake, of Beloit, Wis.; Mr. E. P. Wells, secretary, of Milwaukee, Wis., read the minutes of the last meeting held at Beloit, Wis. March 3, 1874. A report of the success of the dairyman, for good butter. Belon, Wis., March 3, 1874. A report of the success of the dairyman, for good butter the committee on constitution and by-laws was presented by Mr. Eager, of Logansport, Indiana. After the reading of the report, Mr. E. D. Mohler, of Baltimore, moved to consider the report by separate properties of misk, and especially so for the clauses, which was seconded by S. W. Lester, cow. Milk must go in at the mouth if you of Jackson, Michigan, and adopted. Con- would draw it from the udder. iderable difficulty was experienced in fixing | The practice of cooking or steaming food has on a name for the association. It was finally, been demonstrated to be of great utility. after considerable discussion decided to be Some contend that the returns are not comthe "National Butter and Egg Association." mensurate with the outlay of muscle and Dr. T. B. Elliott, of Indianapolis, on behalf money. They are usually men, however, of the Board of Trade and Real Estate Exchange of this city, presented an invitation forts and consider them of more importance to the convention and the press to accept the than all other matters combined. In connecservice of carriages to inspect the city at tion with the subject of feed the pasture their convenience. The invitation was ac holds a very important position. No one vacepted unanimously, and the time for the riety of grass, however valuable, can alone excursion was set at 4 o'clock this (Thurs- fill the requirements of a first class pasture. day) afternoon. A recess was taken A variety that in May blooms in its prime to give members an opportunity to pay and juley sweetness, withers and fades in the membership fee of one dollar July, becomes brown and woody in August, and obtain tickets. After the recess until and ere the frosts of September, decays the time of adjournment for dinner the con- Most grasses are congenial in their natures, vention was occupied with the constitution and in order to secure a good turf, ever and by-laws and no business of public in- fresh, ever green, through all the warm terest was transacted. There were noticed months, several varieties of seed must be among the members in the convention a used. An early variety shades the tender great number of substantial business men coming plant of a later one from the scorchfrom various commercial points. As many ing rays of the sun, which would suck the as forty from New York came on one train. and Philadelphia was largely represented in decay, nourishes it. In their turn the by such well known merchants as J. M. later varieties shade the roots of those be-Gilbrough, of Gilbrough and Brown, Mr. fore them, as the dutiful child, remember-Trainer, of Graham and Trainer, and ing the many kindness received in youth, W. W. Jones, all commission merchants of returns them again to their giver. And standing who came to the convention for when the last varieties are nipped by the the purpose of looking at the channels of frost, they too, spread their protecting folds commerce a little with reference to the above all those before them, from the beyond parallel in any former age of the like butter, but inferior to the genuine city of the Centennial. Among the repre- chilling blasts of the coming winter; and the world. What mean these large assemblies article. The skim milk dodge was also nosentative commission dealers of New York, in case they should not give sufficient of men in various states and Canada? Sim- On testing the acidity of curds, the price of & Hare, J. B. Bechold, of L. B. Miller & Son, their order another season, kind nature ply that dairy manufacturers have butter in England. Canadian butter and and Mr. James Anderson, of Dunn & Anhas provided that above them shall be spread
derson, besides many others whose names a pure and virgin white mantle of snow.
could not be obtained. Mr. Edward L. In this connection, it will not be out of place Kemp, of Baltimore, was made first vice president as will be seen below. Mr. Daniel mizing feed or making a less number of are not content with following blindly a set were all given to an extent that does not Pope was also from the same ci y. From acres support a greater number of cattle. of rules without knowing the reason for admit of reproduction.

Louisville, Mr. John B. Otter reported, The advantages gained are so apparent, that them. Our dairy conventions are doing G. Hoffman represents St. Louis, and Chicago has C. F. Dexter, Jesse Clement, of the Inter Ocean, and others. The Davenport (Iowa) Gaz tte is brilliantly brought to the front by Colonel Bob Littler, who gave the Indiapapolis exposition of last year a worm side and fair showing in the great Northwest through the Gazatte's columns. Indiana is not without her champions of butter and Basides the home representa-Mr. S. L. Latta, of Ligonier, is on the ground with his celebrated Lauta Butter Worker, and Mr. E. with his Reeve, also from Noble county. These are a few and only a few of the many who are in the convention from different states.

Order was called at half past three o'clock and further details relating to the organizalion were attended to. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Association at Chicago, and the time fixed upon is the first Wednesday of March 1875. There being Some vacancles vice-presidents, filled. thev were Telegrams from the Butter and Cheese Exchange from New York were announced and read, and also a letter from New York. An attempt was made to create a committee on prize essays, but the subject was laid over till this morning. A committee on statistics was formed, constituted as follows: James Anderson, New York, chairman; Watker Fairfield, of New York; Daniel Pope, Baltimore; C. J. Piper, Charlotte, Mich.; Colonel B.b. Littler, Davenport, Iowa; C. F. Dexter, Chicago; T. B. Elliott, Indianapolis; W. A. Van Slyke, St. Paul; W. W Jones, Philadelphia; Geo. E. Moriow, Madison, Wie.; J. G. Hoffman, St. Louis; John B. Otter, Louis-N. S. Long, Maysville, Ohio, A committee of three was made to confer with Mr. Greene, manager of the National Crop Reporter, with a view to furnishing such information in that publication as will serve the purposes of the association. An invitation was formally extended to the Board of Trade and Real Estate Exchange, this city, to be present and take part in the proceedings to morrow. At the instance of Colonel B b. Littler, a couple of luminous strings of verses about the old brindle cow and kindred poetic themes to the infinite amusement of the audience. Mr. Kemp also presented a funny paper written by Mr. James H. Loh of Pittsburg, concerning the delights of dairy doings. At this point a call was made for a few words from the president of the association, who responded in due form. Here follows a portion of

ADDRESS OF DANIEL W. DAKE. The subject of butter making considered in detail, would be far from complete it we were to pass by unnoticed the subject of stock and stock raising. Upon this point I will venture the assertion that, by proper there, have it weighed, set, skimmed, and death to animals and to persons partakcare and judicious management even our churned, handled entirely by one competent ing of their milk. Again, fevers have been native cattle may be so improved as to be brought to a state bordering on perfection. In this way the Ayrshire the Devons, the Durhams, the Gallways, the Jerseys and the Shorthorns have been brought to their present state of excellence I would not detract from them in advising the breeder to improve the native stock, but would rather try to encourage them in breeding each type pure and distinct so far as possible and through them raise to a higher grade the grade 20 per cent. above what I can now at native stock. Our country is stocked tain, if I can get the full co-operation of the sickly-disposed cows, and no milker a grade of cattle which can be improved. The practical quesyou to a better essay on this subject than I ole, and they should have charge of the am capable of giving. It will be found in this woods and churning depots. I believe that book of giving. It will be found in this woods and churning depots. I believe that book of giving. It will be found in this woods and churning depots. I believe this wood and may respect that book of giving. It will be found in many respects is simble to the story of La-this which in many respects is simble to the story of Jacob is so beautifully told. It will interest you all to read it. It savors of romance, of love and of earnest, serious life, and is as practical to-day as it was then. The dairy-man who carefully studies the rollies of the stablishment of re-man who carefully studies the rollies of the stablishment of re-man who carefully studies the rollies of the stablishment of re-man who carefully studies the rollies of the stablishment of re-man and all those engaged in the production and sale of dairy products shall is the natural food for milch cows, and they will be adopted.

The committee on the subject of eggs re-produces the best milk—that the portent than a good churn, pure milk well and or well drained soils, and that pastures should be on such grounds. That it is constituted in the subject of eggs re-produces the best milk—that the portent than a good churn, pure milk well production and sale of dairy products shall is the natural food for milch cows, and they will be adopted.

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In butter making secure large profits, and they will be adopted. man who carefully studies the policy of many reasons, among which are:

Jacob may learn of, and like him become lat. The cost on first outlay no have cattle ring streaked and speckled, sheep brown and goats spotted, some Jaceb must can be worked as well as a large number. brown and goats spotted, some Jaceb must can be worked as well as a large number.

See that when they go to drink that they do not conceive from the weak, the black, or the farm where the cows are kept.

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Some Jaceb must can be worked as a large num not conceive from the weak, the black, or any other than the ring streaked bull, the brown ram or the spotted buck. This law of nature is as true to day as it was then, and if the mass of farthers would very materially improve their stock more taken, by them. A good of the farm where the cows are kept.

A. L. DELAY EGONE, Committe.

The dairyman must be willing to work—stock. Nothing has been more clearly stock. Nothing has been more clearly stock to stock the factor of the factor of the stock in the farm where the cows are kept.

The dairyman must be willing to work—the factor of the factor of materially improve their stock more care must be taken by them. A good cow costs but a trifle if any more to feed and keep than a poor one. The difference in the value of their product should be respectively. The cown satisfaction and information, and should be a low in some states against water. There is a law in some states against water to feed and keep than a poor one. The difference in the value of their product should be recovered and information, and should be a low in success and information, and should be a low in success and information, and should be a low in success, and information, and should be a low in success, and information, and should be a low in success, and information, and should be a low in success, and information, and should be a low in success, and in their own satisfaction and information, and should be a low in success, and in the low in the stock man of good observation, quick perception and ready adaption. He needs also honesty. When the low in the low in

interest; if \$40 more than her keeping, she is would know where to find butter at a smaller worth as much as \$400 at interest. Still, expense than now, and would be able to pay farmers are sometimes so negligent of their more.

would know where to find butter at a smaller stones to hurry up the cows from pasture at interest. By interested, we may soon have a statistical system upon which to rest all business of cows before milking by washing the cows' transactious. own interest as to sell their best cow for a mere trifle more than one that is nearly dealers to a better advantage than small their economy by allowing the drippings to worthless. One cow of a herd may be dear at ones. They could not be induced to travel go into the milk-pail? and other questions

IMPORTED CATTLE life sap from it, and when its prime is spent, HUNREDS OF DOLLARS

can be saved alone in the item of fencing, which to the West is a great desideratum. No one of you would think of allowing your cattle to roam at will through your fields of wheat, or rye, or corn, even if so muzzled so that they could not eat of it. Why? Simply that they would tramp it down and destroy it. You should not allow them to trample and destroy the pasture for the same reason. And further, if they do not need the whole pasture, part can thus be mowed, cured and preserved for winter use. If the pasture shows signs of failure, so that the stock are likely to lose in flesh, seeding should be resorted to at once, and not wait for snow fall; for what is lost to the animal at that season of the year is next to impossible to be regained through the inclenency of winter. I beg you to consider a few of the many advantages of soiling or half soiling. I am fully convinced that no branch of farming pays a better dividend. Sweet corn sowed or, what is better, drilled in rows so that the cultivator can pass between, stands first in favor with the greater number who practice soiling. Other kinds of corn, sorghum, oats, peas, etc., are each good in a degree, to supply the shortcomings of the pasture in July and August, while the residue-if any is lett more than is needed, and there always should be, for it is a better crop than hav-can be cared and preserved for winter's use. The time for putting in the seed is immediately after planting. The comfort and quies of the cow is essential to good milk. Abuse, the annovance of flies, racing by children, worrying by dogs, etc., tend to heat the blood, create a feverish condition, and so impair the quality of milk. A quiet repose beneath some shady tree, or, what is better, a cool stable so emstructed as to give ample fresh air without a draft, where the weaker ones lie unmolested by the strong, where with screens the flies are excluded, where the cow can chew her cud in peace, and remasticate her food in quiet contentment; where, after filiof the day, to promote her health, is very es-

sential to good milk. Perfection in the art of butter making is to be acquired only by patient, persistent, preserving care, in its every detail. The milk should be drawn by the same careful, cleanly person, at regular hours, night and morning.

At this point I propose to digress somewhat from the usual manner of handling the impossible to advance much further in the milk in the West, and institute a radical change. On the sulject of milk I spoke at some considerable length at our meeting in Beloit, and also intimated this proposed there are some well-established general princhange. I then said, in substance, let any ciples in regard to this. The fact is proved one or more persons—as many as can work beyond doubt that the milk of handily together-fix up a first class milk cows affected only in a slight degree room and churning depot. Take your milk with certain ailments have caused disease person; take your butter so handled, as transmitted to healthy persons from the soon as churned, to a central depot to be milk of healthy cows when the milking has worked and prepared for market by one been done by nurses of sick people. Diseases competent person. He can pay you the cash for it, as I do, and take to his own account in cleaning the dairy utensils. These facts our work, for a consideration or per cent. I have been proved. Is it not time to bring ter that butter so handled can be sold for a not right that such milk be rigidly excluded good prontover that handled the usual way, from that which is used for human confarmer; so that all of the milk can be han should be tolerated who does not died in the best manner known. Only a first wash his bands

1st. The cost on first outlay need be but

on butter or a package containing butter. or cattle taken into an entirely different eli- More butter is injured from the farm house to the village store and in transportation by mate from that in which they were bred, sel- carcless, unthinking or willful parties, than dom show the same degree of excellence as from all other causes combined. The farm they possess at home unless given special er has an easy and effectual remedy, an old care. No animal should be required to flannels or any other substitute whereby a umbrella for a shade, green grass or wet far as science, money and proper attention to the subject is concerned, omitted by them, for while the farmer's prosper they will, and the proper view of your position in society, act to the full measure of the knowledge within your reach, success shall attend you. Upon your success depends that of every other calling, profession, trade or science. On you, as a foundation, they will build. Within you, among you, and of you, they are. Without you, their glory and power depart. It is for you to make others serve, that you in turn may serve. Finally, in the name of the whole country , and each individual member of this association, and personally in my own name, as an humble one of that number, permit me to tender to the "press" many thanks for their efficient services, so freely given.

EVENING SESSION.

ADDRESS OF MR. X. A. WILLARD. a few preliminaries, the principal exercise was introduced. Mr. Willard spoke as folof dairy manufacturs. A most remarkawhole race of farmers following other branches. They have given an impetus to agricultural thought which is beginning to be felt. Men in all the learned professions are now attentive listeners at our conventions. Another feature of great importance is the moulding of public taste to a better appreciation of agricultural pursuits. learning are energies to these problems. their But while the cheese and butter-makers have made great progress, the milk producers have not made proportionate advancement, and they have complained, with some

reason, that the discussions have been too much devoted to the manufacture rather than the production of milk. I have thought it best on this occasion to devote some time to the discussion of milk production. The butter interest of the country has assumed immense proportions. I estimate the annual butter product of the United States at 700,000,000 pounds. In 1850 it was a little over 313,000,000 pounds. Ten years later it had reached nearly 500,000,(a,0 pounds, the annual increase being about 20,000,000 pounds. In 1880, if our population increases at the same ratio as during the last decade we shall need 900,000,000 pounds to supply suggested in the following queries: the demand in the United States alone. Our people are excessive butter eaters and there is no product which offers be ter remuneration for extra care in its production. In New York and other eastern cities extreme fancy butter is sometimes sold as high as a local trade? dollar a pound, and upward. Suppose we put the whole product, good and bad, at an average of fifteen cents a pound, this would amount to \$105,000,000. At 20 cents it would be one hundred and forty million dollars, or thirty-five million dollars gain by an improvement of five cents on the pound. At 25 cents, the product would be worth \$175,000,000; at 30 cents, \$210,000,000, 40 cents, \$280,000,000, and at 50 cents, \$350,-000,000. Is this point not attainable? I feel certain that the assumption is within the bounds of probabilities, and if correct, the gain to the butter interest alone would be \$245,000. 000. Any improvement then in butter manufacture must be a public benefaction. It adds

nation. The great difficulty in the way of success is the LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.

to the wealth of individuals and of the

One of the most important questions to be understood is the production of milk and its proper condition for manufacture. It is production of fine dairy goods without an improvement in the raw material. And know from my own experience in the mat- them squarely before the dairymen? Is it ers? and my taith is strong in turther raising the sumption? Farmers should be careful, as a stock. tion is how to improve them. I will cite lew attain to that perfection which is possi- with soap and water, especially in families ing intelligent and satisfactory responses to should be on such grounds. That it is contained, but also for the establishment of reducive to the health and thrift of cows to limble data which may form the basis of a soil and suitable climate—more important alluded to the efforts of the New York pasture in oen field rather than in changing definite, satisfactory and complete system of than any of these—is to have the man. Butter and Cheese Exchange to adopt some rich in flock and herds. If it is desired to trifling in comparison with a cheese factory. from week to week to different fields, that statistics in the near future. 2d. The product of a small number of cows cows should have salt constantly

WORD ABOUT PASTURES.

Old pastures, when the turf is thickly set with grass, will give better results in milk than recently seeded grounds. The reason is, there is a great variety of grasses afford- prizes for essays when the prizes were the ing a nutritious bite from week to week dur-President Dake explained that the associadrink water which the owner himself would rapid evaporation can be effected for the ing the season. Old pastures clear of weeds when the herbage is thick should not be of getting those essays and publishing in broken up. Weedy pastures may be plowed book form. If the association wished to up and reseeded as soon as possible, but grain crops should not be taken off lands to be laid down for pasture, exhausting the soil. Pasture and meadow lands require a different order of seeds. The seed should be in they cannot long prosper unless the farmer does also. Farmers of our glorious republic, your own prosperity and the prosperity of the nation is in your keeping. If you take speaker named several varieties.) Experiments prove that the general impression of farmers that the composition or quality of milk may be changed by changing the food is a fallacy. Extra feed may and does increase the quantity of milk, but not the constituents or their proportions. The quality, that is, the richness of the milk, must be sought for in the particular animals or breeds and not in special feeding. Different kinds of food have great influence on the flavor of milk, and some foods are much more efficient than others in keeping up the strength of the cow. The dairyman should seek, therefore, such food as will keep his cows in a good, thristy condition, food that will make the largest quantity of milk of the best flavor. But if be seeks very rich milk, he must look to individual breeds noted for this peculiarity. The speaker The convention met at 8 o'clock, and after gave some careful information of milk globules and the peculiarities of different breeds which are omitted here though they were of much value in showing the traits lows; During the last ten years there has of different breeds of cows. After a learned been great activity of mind in the direction and thorough analysis of this subject in relation to both butter and cheese, the speaker paid his respects to suet butter as now made ble spirit of investigation and inquiry has in many factories in the east, describing been awakened among the cheese and but- the process of manufacture. He said. ter makers of America, in handling milk have examined several specimens of this and in manufacturing dairy goods, a spirit tallow taste, other specimens were more

more for progressive agriculture than the BUTTER AND "HEN FRUIT" CONVEN-

CLOSING SESSIONS AT MASONIC HALL-A FEW STATISTICS-AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION-BREAD AS WELL AS BUTTER INTRODUCED-COL. MORROW'S ADDRESS -RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

The butter and egg convention met again Thursday morning, at the Masonic hall, The convention was called to order by the president, D. W. Dake. The first subject for discussion suggested was transportation, but this was postponed until after noon. STATISTICS.

The committee on statistics appointed yesterday to confer with Mr. Green, of the National Crop Reporter, reported as follows, through Mr. James H. Loh, chair-

Your committee would respectfully report that they have held a conference as instructed yesterday, with the publishers of

the National Crop Reporter. We have recommended and arranged that information be asked of correspondents, as

In reference to butter production-June 1. How much butter has been manufactured into market packages during the month of May, as compared with the previous year, and what proportion thereof is held in the hands of farmers, and of the

In what class of packages is it held? How will the average quality compare with last year?

What has been the price paid to farmers as ompared with last year? July 1. The same questions as for June 1. August 1. The same questions with the following additions: What proportion of the surplus hitherto eported has been sent to market?

September 1 and October 1. The same November 1. The same and the following: How much roll butter had been made and s held in hand of farmers and local dealers? December 1. The same questions. June 1. The same questions and "How such roll butter has been marketed?"

February 1. The same. IN REFERENCE TO EGGS.

We have proposed the following questions: June 1. What is the comparative production for May, as compared with last year? How has price paid to producers compared with last year?

How many eggs have been lined and pickled, as compared with last year? July 1. The same questions. August 1. The same, with question as

movement. September 1. The same. October 1. The same, except substituting dividuals which compose the mass. as to liming by the following: held as fresh during September, as com-

pared with the same last year? November 1. The same questions; also What proportion of reserved stock is still in the hands of the farmers and local deal-December 1. The same questions.

January 1. The same except as to surplus February 1, March 1, April 1, and May 1.

The same questions. We believe that this system of corres- true scientist can give. ondence will prove well adapted to obtain-JAS. H. LOH, Chairman

A. V. J. PIERCE,

cow costs but a trifle if any more to feed and keep than a poor one. The difference in the value of their product should be credited to be restimated, valuation. To illustrates that would be may and nothing more she is worth only what she would bring of the butcher. If another yields a net profit of \$20 a year more than ber keeping, she is as good as \$200 at the feet of the service of the service of the produce should be produced than ber keeping, she is as good as \$200 at the feet of the service of the service

COMMITTEE ON ESSAYS.

The following gentlemen, as a committee worthless. One cow of a herd may be dear at \$200. Different cows in the same herd, with same feed and treatment everyway, often vary 100 per cent. in their profits. Weed out the poor, perpetu ate the good.

They could not be induced to travel go into the milk-pair and other questions from New York, or Philadelphia, or any distant market, to buy one dairy of butter, but would come by the dozens to such a their profits. Weed out the poor, perpetu ate the good.

They could not be induced to travel go into the milk-pair and other questions of a similar character. I am in favor also of on essays, were reported by Mr. E. L. Kemp, of Baltimore; James Anderson, New York; but would come by the dozens to such a teast once a month, and report the condition. I have to say a Mich.; James M. Gilbough, Philadelphia; G. E. Morrow, Madison, Wis.; A. A. Ken-nard, Baltimore; W. N. Golden, Coldwater, Mich.; James M. Gilbough, Philadelphia; Colonel R. M. Littler, Davenport Iowa; H. McCray, Kendaliville, Indiana; I. C. Porick, Wansseon, Ohio.

T. G. Mohler, of Baltimare, could not see any necessity for a committee to award the

tion was formed principally for the purpose take the matter in hand, he (the president) would turn over the enterprise to the asso-ctation; otherwise he would, in conjunction with the Hon. X. A. Willard, pay the prizes for essays and publish them in book form, getting his money back in the profits from

The report was then adopted.

It was suggested that the secretary be ordered to furnish the committee with a copy of each of the essays, and take away the name so that the committee could not know

who the authors were. The secretary said that it would be too much work to examine five hundred or six hundred essays, and erase the name from

Mr. A. Albro, of Chicago, moved that the essays be turned over to the president, and that he publish them on his own account. and receive the profits as the reward of his labors. Several others had objections to turning over the essays to the president. One gen-

tleman wanted to know if the essays would be read to the convention? The secretary said it would take a week or

ten days to read them, and if the convention would stay, he moved that they be read. Dr. T. B. Elliott, of Indianapolis, thought the better plan would be to place the essays at the disposal of the president, so that they might be published and the useful knowledge given to the world.

The essays were, on motion, turned over to Mr. Dake, as his property.

A resolution on this subject was offered by

Mr. E. L. Kemp, as follows: Resolved, That the association do most heartily commend the enterprise and liberality of our worthy president, Mr. D. W. Dake, in offering, upon his own responsibility, a liberal schedule of premiums for essays upon butter production; and that inasmuch as there has been a prompt response to his offer; and a large number of valuable essays have been prepared promising to add greatly to the public information upon this

Resolved, That we request Mr. Dake that same until they are ready for publication. Resolved, That the committee on essays e instructed to co-operate with Mr. Dake in securing a proper examination of the essays. and award of premiums, and that their action shall carry the full endorsement of this association.

Adopted. On motion a committee of three was appointed to wait upon and thank the Board of Trade and Real Estate Exchange of Indianapolis for courtesies to this association. Mr. E. G. Mobler was appointed chairman with power to appoint the other two mers-

President Dake then announced that the governor of the state of Indiana was in the nouse. By a rising vote Governor Hendricks

was invited to the platform. The Governor stepped forward and was received with cheers

Governor Hendricks thanked the convention for the courtesy shown him, and said "he thanked them on behalf of the state and city for making Indianapolis the place of meeting." [Cheers.] Cci. George E. Morrow, of Madison, Wis-

consin, was called upon to address the association, to which he responded. His subject was:

BUTTER.

ABSTRACT OF ADDRESS AT CONVENTION OF BUTTER MAKERS AND DEALERS, AT INDIAN-APOLIS, JUNE 17-18, BY G. E. MORROW, OF WESTERN FARMER, MADISON, WISCONSIN. Intelligent butter makers are at work at

this problem: To produce the largest quantity, of best quality, at least cost, and to sell at the highest price.

We cannot hope to secure a solution which will prove satisfactory to all, nor to secure uniform practice. The greater the number or excellence of product. In this country working under very different circumstances, and with widely varying intelligence. The prejudices of the masses, the disinclination to adopt new modes, work strongly against

A favorable season over a large portion of the country will add largely to the butter product, and a reduction of price is inevitable. Severe and long continued drouth in not necessarily the profits. Unusual profits | the same locality. making so as to sensibly affect production this association and the produce exchanges and prices.

Ignorance is the greatest hindrance to universal excellence of the butter product, and | tion. the greatest helps will be found in increased information and increased interest leading to the application of all the information possessed. This information must reach the in-Everything that will incite more thought into

How many eggs have been put up and and more intelligent action, should be used to aid in this work.

Butter is made for the consumer, and the producer will be wise if he heed, as far as practicable, the wants and tastes of the consumer, and he will learn much it he will heed the lessons which the experience and observation of the carrier and dealer have from the trade there assembled." taught them. The information needed is not altogether "practical"—in the ordinary meaning attached to the word. There is need enough of information which only the

But the great dairy regions of the country will continue to be its cooler portions. The North rather than the South will make the great supply of butter. The cold winters of the more northern states would seem to be a great objection, but there are compensations found in the rapid growth of most forage plants in summer and the general bealthfulness of cattle. The greatest losses of cattle in winter are reported from regions of which it is sometimes boasted that cattle

may run at large all the year.

The location of the farm with reference to railroads, neighboring cities, etc., is less important to the butter maker than to many others. Proximity to depots and good house markets is desirable, but not essential. The butter maker, less than most farmers, feels

the cost of transportation. His product will carry safely long distances, and is valuable in proportion to bulk and weight.

In every dairy herd there will be found a wide difference in the quantity or quality of the milk given by different cows. Some of the milk given by different cows. Some produce less than is required to pay the cost of food and care—for it is only the surplus over a fixed amount from which profit is derived. Could all be made equal to the best, the profits would probably be doubled. It is practically essential that dairymen should breed their own cows if general excellence and steady improvement is expect. cellence and steady improvement is expected. Neither great quantity or excellent quality alone is sufficient to determine the

value of a cow for butter. Quantity and quality must both be considered.

The cow will thrive on a much greater variety of food than some would have us believe. Grass is her natural food, and some few kinds of grass are undoubtedly better than others; but in default of these she will do well on many others. As our cerials are really grasses we need not fear to feed cows grain. High feeding is sometimes injurious. but loss has resulted thousands of times from insufficient food for each instance of injury from intelligent high feeding in sum-

mer or winter. Nearly all the butter consumed by a large part of our rural population, and a large part of that consumed in cities, is now and for years will continue to be produced by parties keeping but a few cows-selling a little when they have a surplus, these many littles making a large aggregate. Such cannot have the best possible contrivances, but most of them can improve on their present arrangements. Cleanliness can be secured. as well as freedom from taint from vegetable and animal odors, and the butter can be put up in such packages as will not, as is now too often the case, make low prices a neces-

The factory system of butter making will not be adopted except in regions where dairying is a prominent feature. In such it is now succeeding well. The plan of having butter churning depots or have the courning done at the farm houses, the working and packing being done at a central establishment, meets some of the difficulties in the regular factory system and, in turn, is he will retain possession and direction of the not free from difficulties. The quantity of butter produced in factories devoted mainly

ket is the best. Every city and large village furnishes a market for butter. In every such place there is a small class who are not only auxious to have good butter but are willing to pay for it. In such a market reputation is easily made, and a few butter makers can generally do well by supplying the class spoken of by contract at prices considerably above the average price paid.

Those who produce but little and cannot secures direct trade, rest under a serious dis advantage. The village grocer cannot be expected to pay high prices, nor does he make full discrimination as to quality; and it is often inconvenient and not safe to pack and hold butter. Making butter for the winter market is often best in such cases. To those who are willing to give the necessary

tood and care this gives good profits. Dealers in country and city alike receive much butter in rolls or other undesirable shape for anything except immediate use, To rework this and put it in desirable packages is entirely legitimate, provided always that no attempt is made to deceive as to quality. Adding harmless coloring matter to please the eys is not at all a crime, but no coloring, working, washing or other process will make a good article out of an inferior one. The less working butter receives the better, so that the object desired be obtained.

We have not yet devised a perfect butter package. It should be used but once, and so should be cheap, yet it should keep butter safely for any reasonable lengh of time. Much butter must be sold by producers to dealers-middlemen; nor is this to be regretted. The seller will always try to get as much as possible; the buyer to buy as cheaply as he can. But aside from this there need be no conflict of interests. It is better for each, that the other should have a fair profit.

of individuals engaged in any calling the It is better for all parties that honesty and greater the difficulty in securing uniformity fair dealing should be a rule; that all obtainable information be freely circulated. Let every source of knowledge be open to all millions of men and women make butter, and let the wisest make the best use of the knowledge gained. The establishment of exchanges by dairy produce dealers in large cities is a step in advance. These exchanges can do much to

the great dairy regions will largely reduce the good reputation, or pushed down by the the product and increase the prices, although bad reputation of other butter coming from from cheese production or other branches of tarming may divert attention from butter association will heartily co-operate with in every effort to improve the standard of dairy products and disseminate informa-

correct errors and abuses. Producers look

After the address, some excellent Indiana butter was produced, and to test its fine qualities a quantity of biscuit was also furnished. So, for a few minutes, the assemblage unanimously resolved itself

"A BREAD AND BUTTER CONVENTION." After this pleasant recess, the secretary

read this telegram from Pittsburg dealers: "We, of Pittsburgh, send greetings to the convention; we anticipate grand results

Mr. R. P. Wells moved a resolution depreciating the classification of butter according to location, believing that merits alone should be considered, and recommend-Success best secures followers; the best in- ing that type standards be adopted, by

Given the right man and the other requsites plans for the adjustment of losses in ship-will follow. Given the wrong man and all ping and transportation. The committee other things will not insure success. The dairyman must be willing to work- pers to be eareful in packing, the farmers to